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1087

Year **1087** (**MLXXXVII**) was a common year starting on Friday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	10th century · **11th century** · 12th century
Decades:	1060s · 1070s · **1080s** · 1090s · 1100s
Years:	1084 · 1085 · 1086 · **1087** · 1088 · 1089 · 1090

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Events

By place

Europe

- Summer – The Taifa of Valencia falls under the domination of Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar (**El Cid**). He stabilizes the region around Valencia, which has revolted against the Moorish puppet ruler Al-Qadir.[1]
- Inge the Elder returns to Svealand and kills his brother-in-law Blot-Sweyn after a 3-year reign. Inge again proclaims himself king of Sweden (approximate date).

England

- September 9 – King William I (**the Conqueror**) dies in Rouen after a fall from his horse. He is succeeded by his third son William II who becomes king of England.
- A fire in London destroys much of the city, including St. Paul's Cathedral. Bishop Maurice starts the rebuilding of a new, much larger cathedral.

1087 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1087 *MLXXXVII*
Ab urbe condita	1840
Armenian calendar	536 ԹՎ ՇԼԶ
Assyrian calendar	5837
Balinese saka calendar	1008–1009
Bengali calendar	494
Berber calendar	2037
English Regnal year	21 Will. 1 – 1 Will. 2
Buddhist calendar	1631
Burmese calendar	449
Byzantine calendar	6595–6596
Chinese calendar	丙寅年 (Fire Tiger) 3783 or 3723 — *to* — 丁卯年 (Fire Rabbit) 3784 or 3724
Coptic calendar	803–804
Discordian	2253

Africa

- Mahdia campaign: The navies of Genoa and Pisa take the capital of the Zirids, and occupy Mahdia for a year. Subsequently, both republics obtain trading privileges.[2]

Japan

- January 3 – Emperor Shirakawa abdicates in favor of his 7-year-old son Horikawa after a 14-year reign. He exerts his personal power to set the cloistered rule system further in motion.

By topic

Religion

- May 9 – The relics of Saint Nicholas, patron saint of seafarers, are stolen by Italian sailors from his church in Myra (modern Turkey) and transported to Bari in southern Italy.[3]
- September 16 – Pope Victor III dies after a 1-year pontificate at Monte Cassino. He is buried in the abbey's chapter house.

Births

- September 13 – John II Komnenos, Byzantine emperor (d. 1143)
- Ibn Quzman, Andalusian poet and writer (approximate date)
- Reginald III (or **Renaud**), count of Burgundy (approximate date)
- Theoderich I of Are (or **Dietrich**), German nobleman (d. 1126)

Deaths

- June 9 – Otto I (**the Fair**), prince of Olomouc (b. 1045)
- June 27 – Henry I (**the Long**), margrave of the Nordmark
- September 9 – William I (**the Conqueror**), king of England
- September 16 – Victor III, pope of the Catholic Church
- September 25 – Simon I, French nobleman (b. 1025)
- November 12 – William I, French nobleman (b. 1020)
- December 13 – Maria Dobroniega, duchess of Poland
- December 27 – Bertha of Savoy, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1051)
- Abu Bakr ibn Umar, military leader of the Almoravids
- Abū Ishāq Ibrāhīm al-Zarqālī, Arab astrologer (b. 1029)

calendar	
Ethiopian calendar	1079–1080
Hebrew calendar	4847–4848
Hindu calendars	
- *Vikram Samvat*	1143–1144
- *Shaka Samvat*	1008–1009
- *Kali Yuga*	4187–4188
Holocene calendar	11087
Igbo calendar	87–88
Iranian calendar	465–466
Islamic calendar	479–480
Japanese calendar	Ōtoku 4 / Kanji 1 (寛治元年)
Javanese calendar	991–992
Julian calendar	1087 *MLXXXVII*
Korean calendar	3420
Minguo calendar	825 before ROC 民前825年
Nanakshahi calendar	−381
Seleucid era	1398/1399 AG
Thai solar calendar	1629–1630
Tibetan calendar	阳火虎年 (male Fire-Tiger) 1213 or 832 or 60 — *to* — 阴火兔年 (female Fire-Rabbit) 1214 or 833 or 61

- Arnold of Soissons (or **Arnoul**), French bishop (b. 1040)
- Asma bint Shihab, queen and co-regent of Yemen
- Blot-Sweyn, king of Svealand (approximate date)
- Eustace II, count of Boulogne (approximate date)
- Leo Diogenes, Byzantine co-emperor (b. 1069)
- Solomon (or **Salomon**), king of Hungary (b. 1053)
- Yaropolk Izyaslavich, prince of Turov and Volhyn

King William II of England (c. 1056–1100)

References

1. Gilbert Meynier (2010). *L'Algérie cœur du Maghreb classique. De l'ouverture islamo-arabe au repli (658-1518)*. Paris: La Découverte; p. 83.
2. Gilbert Meynier (2010). *L'Algérie cœur du Maghreb classique. De l'ouverture islamo-arabe au repli (658-1518)*. Paris: La Découverte; p. 56.
3. Kleinhenz, Christopher (2010). *Medieval Italy: an encyclopedia* (https://books.google.com/books?id=1piMMqjAf1MC&dq=gran+tavola+bonsignori&source=gbs_navlinks_s). New York: Routledge. p. 95. ISBN 0-415-93930-5.

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